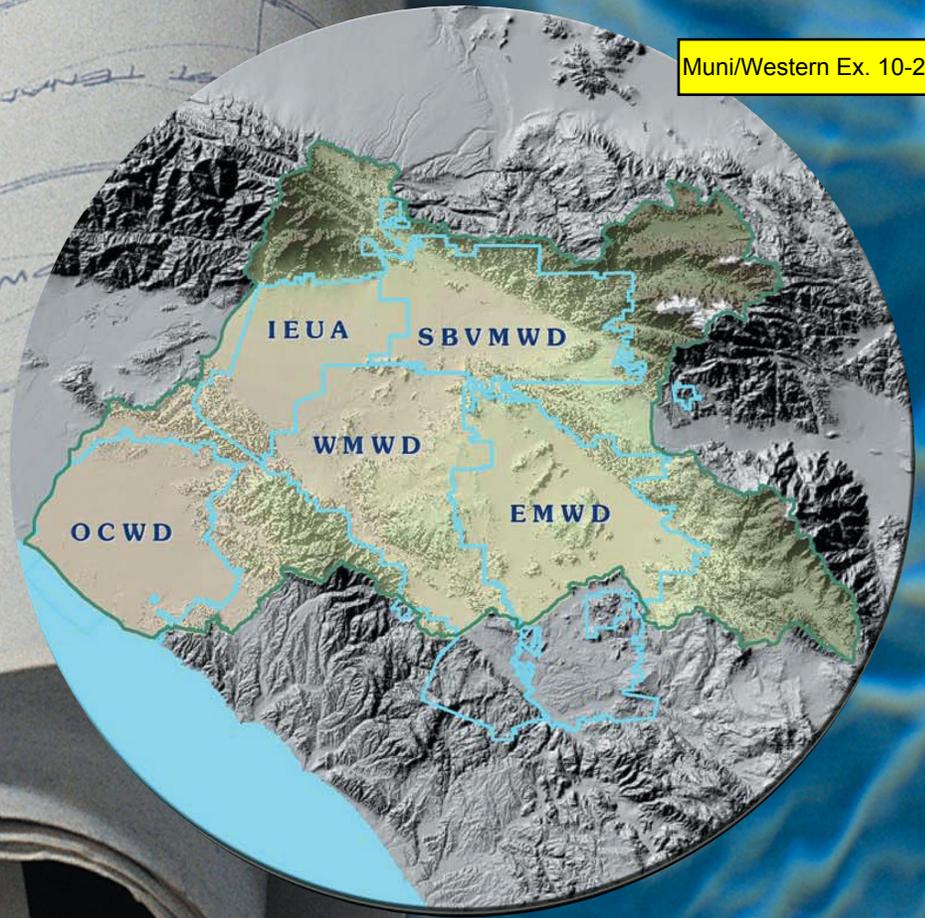


**MUNI/WESTERN EXHIBIT 10-20**

**SANTA ANA WATERSHED PROJECT AUTHORITY,  
SANTA ANA INTEGRATED WATERSHED PLAN 2002  
INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES PLAN, REPORT  
COVER AND PAGE ES-8**



Muni/Western Ex. 10-20



# Santa Ana Integrated Watershed Plan Volume 1 Water Resources Component



*Prepared by:*  
Planning Department  
Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority  
11615 Sterling Avenue, Riverside, CA  
**June 2002**



## For Further Information Contact:



Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority  
11615 Sterling Avenue  
Riverside, CA 92503  
(909) 354-4220  
[www.sawpa.org](http://www.sawpa.org)  
[dcozad@sawpa.org](mailto:dcozad@sawpa.org)  
[mnorton@sawpa.org](mailto:mnorton@sawpa.org)

### MEMBER AGENCIES AND CONTACTS:



Eastern Municipal Water District  
[www.emwd.dst.ca.us](http://www.emwd.dst.ca.us)  
Richard R. Hall - SAWPA Commissioner  
Rodger D. Siems - SAWPA Commissioner  
Tony Pack - General Manager



Inland Empire Utilities Agency  
[www.ieua.org](http://www.ieua.org)  
John L. Anderson - SAWPA Commissioner  
Richard W. Atwater - General Manager



Orange County Water District  
[www.ocwd.com](http://www.ocwd.com)  
Denis Bilodeau - SAWPA Commissioner- 2003  
Phil Anthony - SAWPA Commissioner - 2003  
Jerry King - SAWPA Commissioner - 2000-2002  
Irv Pickler - SAWPA Commissioner - 2000-2002  
Virginia Grebbien - General Manager



San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District  
[www.sbvmd.com](http://www.sbvmd.com)  
Mark Bulot - SAWPA Commissioner  
Ed B. Killgore - SAWPA Commissioner  
Robert L. Reiter - General Manager



Western Municipal Water District  
[www.wmwd.com](http://www.wmwd.com)  
S.R. Al Lopez - SAWPA Commissioner  
Elizabeth L. Cunnison - SAWPA Commissioner  
Don Harriger - General Manager

District (BCVWD), City of Beaumont, South Mesa Water Company, and the Yucaipa Valley Water District (YVWD). The service area of STWMA is the watershed area of the San Timoteo Watershed served by the JPA members and is largely located within the SAW. Thus far, STWMA has identified over \$227 million in projects to help achieve these goals, of which approximately \$81 million are identified in this IWRP.

## **ES.12 Long-Term Regional Planning**

### **ES.12.1 Water Supplies**

One of the major goals of this document is to identify sufficient local water supplies to meet demands during times of drought. Though many projects are planned over the next ten to twenty years to help achieve this, much more long-term planning is necessary to reach that goal. Unless more projects in all six of the major categories listed in this report are implemented, the watershed will not be self-sufficient during a drought year by 2050. While all six categories are significant, the following three categories are of particular importance:

- Conjunctive use - More projects in this category will be needed to store water during times of drought
- Water recycling - More projects will be needed in this category to provide new water sources, thus reducing dependence on imported supplies
- Desalting/ion exchange - More projects will be needed in this category to provide new water sources, which will not only to reduce dependence on imported supplies, but will also clean existing groundwater
- Conservation – Consistent long-term conservation efforts within the SAW are likely to result in reducing demand by 8 to 10 percent by 2050.

Table 11.2 lists a group of potential supply sources for each SAWPA member agency to achieve zero imports during a drought year by 2025 and 2050. As explained in Chapter 11, imported water demands during a drought year were estimated to be 7% above normal or regular year demands. In order to achieve this, a total of 671,000 AFY of additional local water supply is still necessary from additional supply sources, i.e., supply sources that were not included in the member districts' water supply projections (shown in Table 2.2).

For the purposes of this report, zero imported water during a drought year means the following:

SAWPA member agencies would conjunctively (collectively) be self-sufficient such that no imported water supplies would be necessary to meet demands. It is understood, however, that during “normal” years, imported water would regularly contribute to conjunctive use storage, which would then be drawn upon during times of drought. In short, the proposed goal of this document is that SAWPA agencies would continually strive to reduce dependence on imported supplies during normal years. They would likely continue to import water during normal years for both direct use and groundwater recharge, but would be capable of importing zero water directly during drought years. A three year stored water take period is assumed based on current conjunctive storage practices. Once the drought period ended, or when SAWPA member agencies deemed